

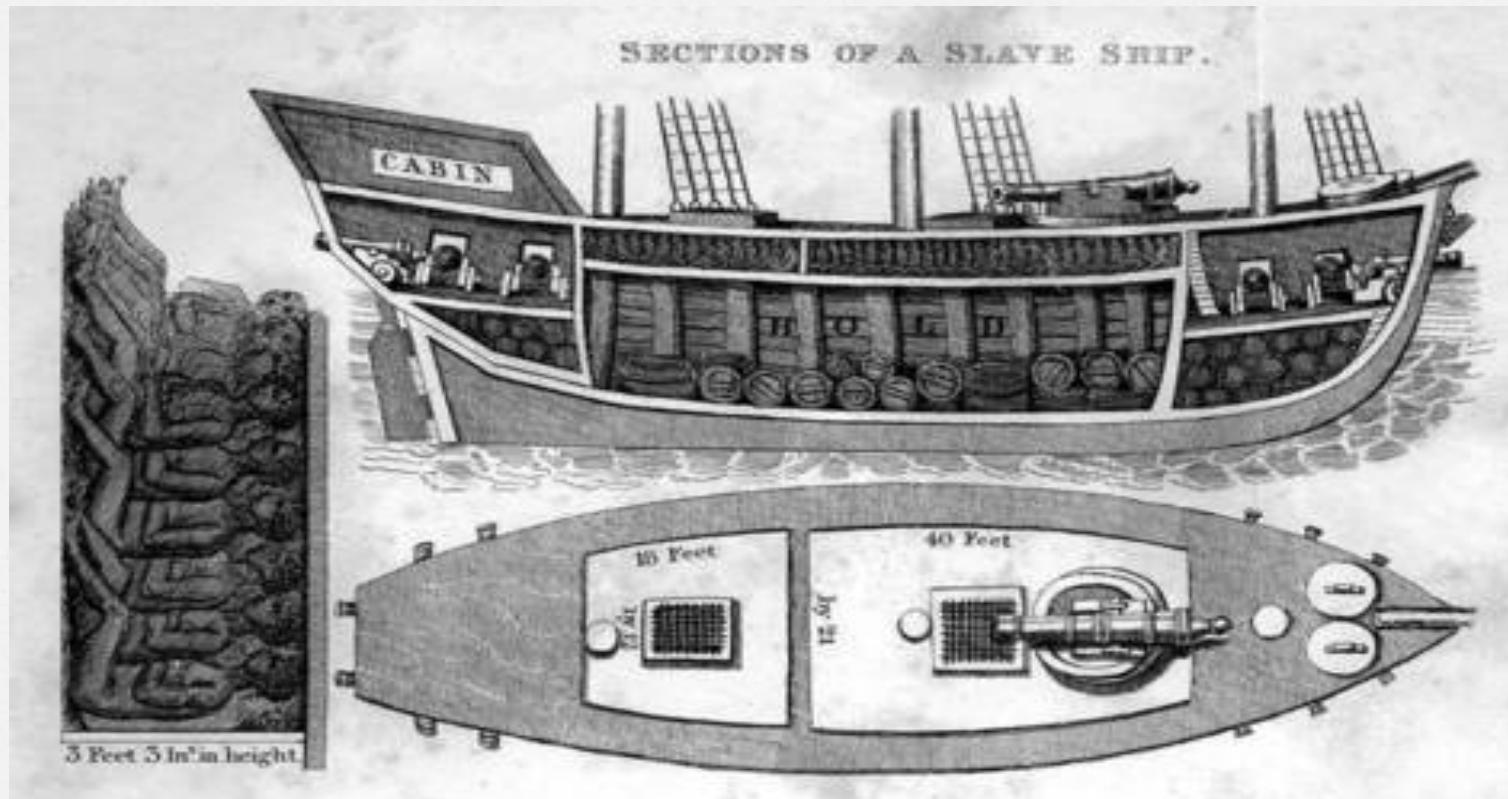
# Triangular Trade



# What Are Your Reactions?



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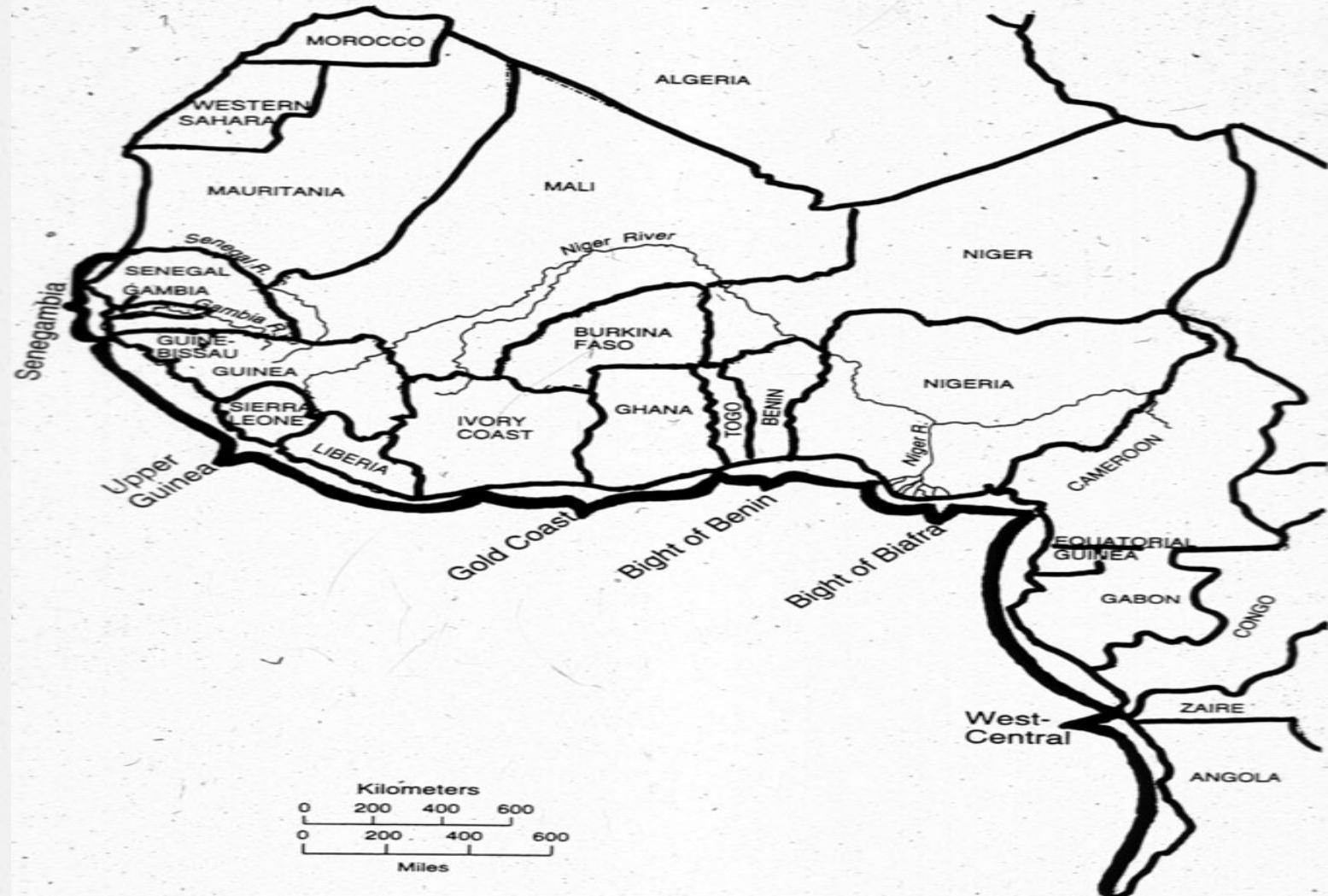


# Defining Triangular Trade...

## Triangular Trade:

Trade routes between Africa, Europe and the Americas during the Atlantic Slave Trade.





# Background Information...

- Slavery existed well before the utilization of Africans, ancient cultures such as the Egyptians utilized slaves as a source of free labor – for example building the pyramids.
- In modern times, European rulers looked to Africans for a means of labor, since they were well-accustomed to tropical climates. The Caribbean and Central America both have similar tropical climates to Africa.
- Indentured servants were the predecessors of African slavery. In exchange for land or apprenticeship training White Europeans volunteered to sign extended contracts pledging their labor for a predetermined amount of years.

# Background Information...

- 1500s to 1800s – Slave traders sent an estimated ten to fifteen million Africans across the Atlantic to both North and South America.
- Portugal's Prince Henry the Navigator was looking to map out the kingdoms of Western Africa in search of gold.
- Portuguese ports along Western Africa's coastline were used for trading of raw materials with locals.
- Christian missionaries also were based within these ports for conversion purposes.



# Spain

- They needed slaves to work on their plantations in South America & in the Caribbean.
- In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Charles I issued the 1<sup>st</sup> Asiento, a license to import slaves into Spanish Colonies.
- This gave Spain a monopoly on the slave trade.



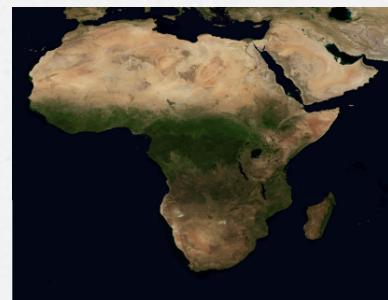
# England

- At the beginning only a few slaves came to English colonies.
- But when the big tobacco, cotton and rice plantations grew in the colonies in the south the slave trade increased.
- At the conclusion of the War of Spanish Succession, the Treaty of Utrecht (March and April 1713) gave to Great Britain a thirty-year *Asiento*, or contract, to supply an unlimited number of slaves to the Spanish colonies, and 500 tons of goods per year.
- This gave England the monopoly on the slave trade.



# Slavery in Africa...

- Most African slaves before triangular trade were captives of war.
- African slaves were treated as servants not property!
- Possibility of freedom for descendants of slaves in African society.



# “Goree, or Slave-Stick”



# The Middle Passage...

- The route from Africa to North or South America.
- Primarily used to ship Black slaves from Africa to the Americas (trip took roughly eight to ten weeks to complete).
- Atlantic slave trade at its height in the 1700s exported over 60,000 Black slaves from Africa to the Americas.

# Slaves Were Obtained By...

1. Kidnapping – (Most Common Kind)
2. Trading
3. People were given by chiefs as tributes (gifts)
4. Chiefs would send people who were in debt
5. Prisoners of tribal wars were also sent

# Key Vocabulary

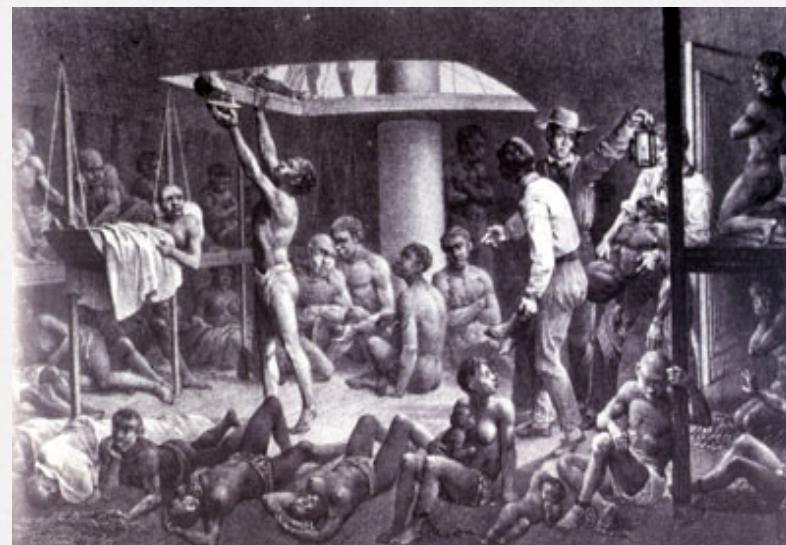
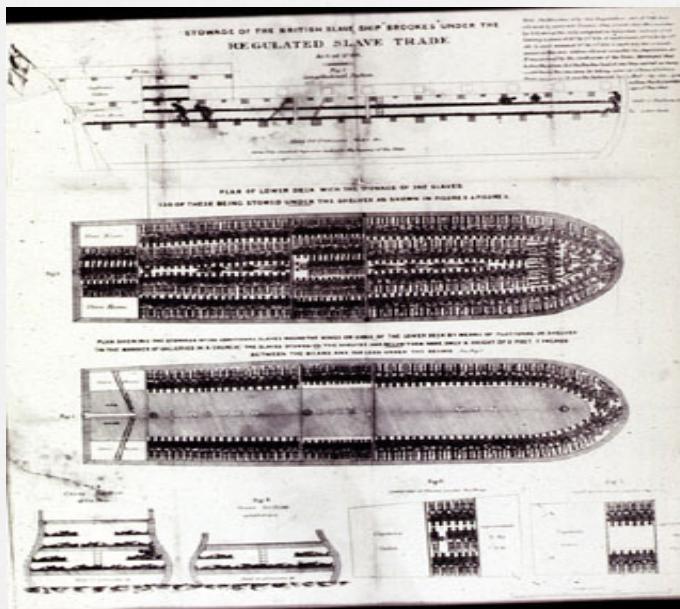
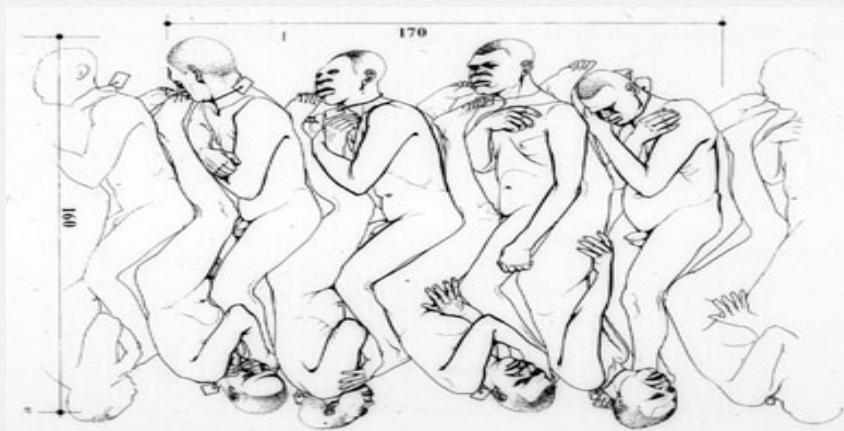
## Terms...

**“Chattel”** – Meaning “human” personal property.

**“Slavers”** – The actual ships that were designed and engineered for carrying human cargo or slaves across the Middle Passage.

**“Loose Packing”** – Meant that the captains would take on board fewer slaves in hope to reduce sickness and death.

**“Tight Packing”** – Meant that the captains would carry as many slaves as their ship could hold, as they believed that many blacks would die on the voyage anyway.

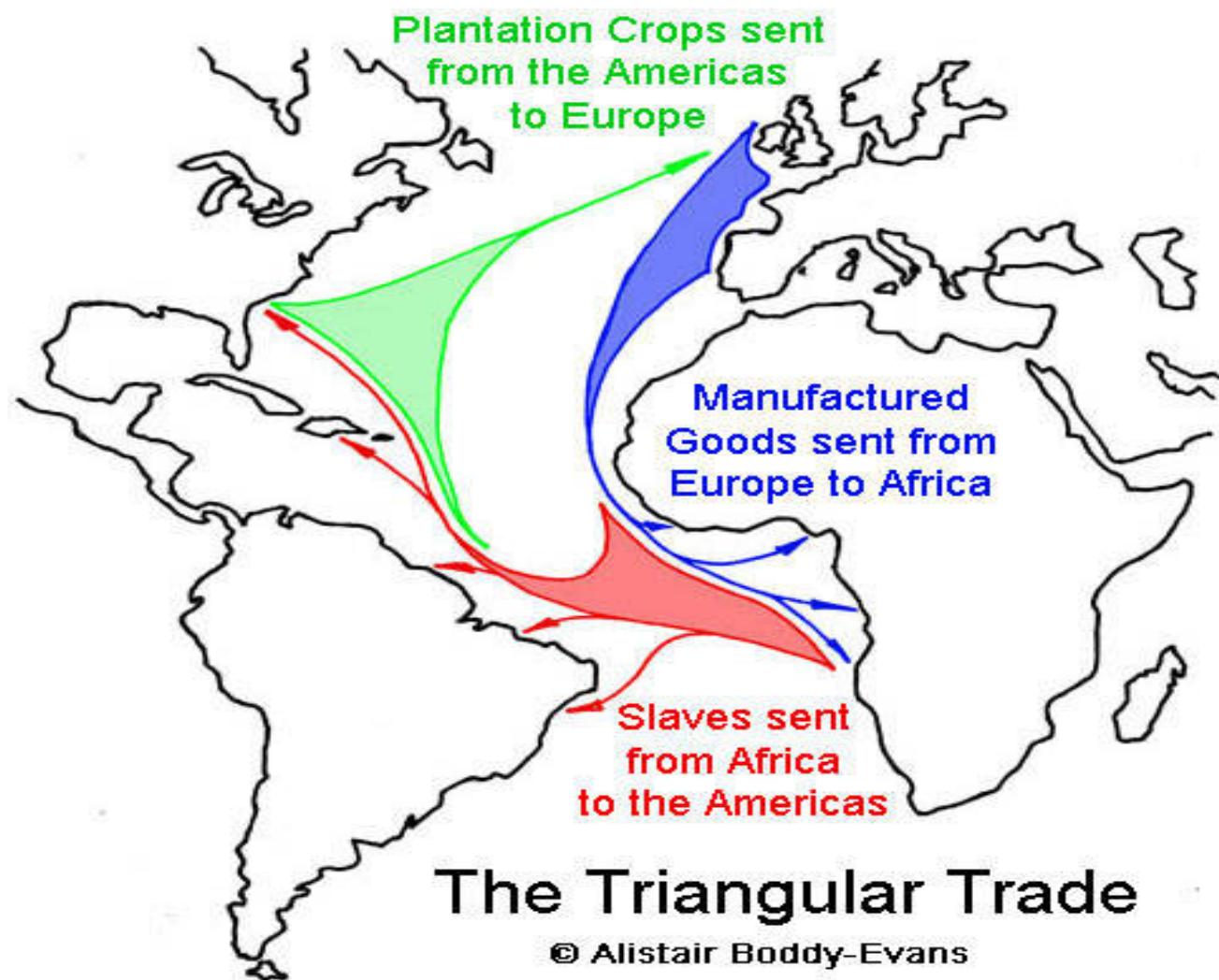


# The Homeward Passage...

- Route from the Americas to Europe.
- Primarily used to ship raw materials back to home or sponsor country such as England, Spain, and Portugal.
- Examples of raw materials include cash crops (tobacco, wheat, & rice), natural resources, and precious metals.

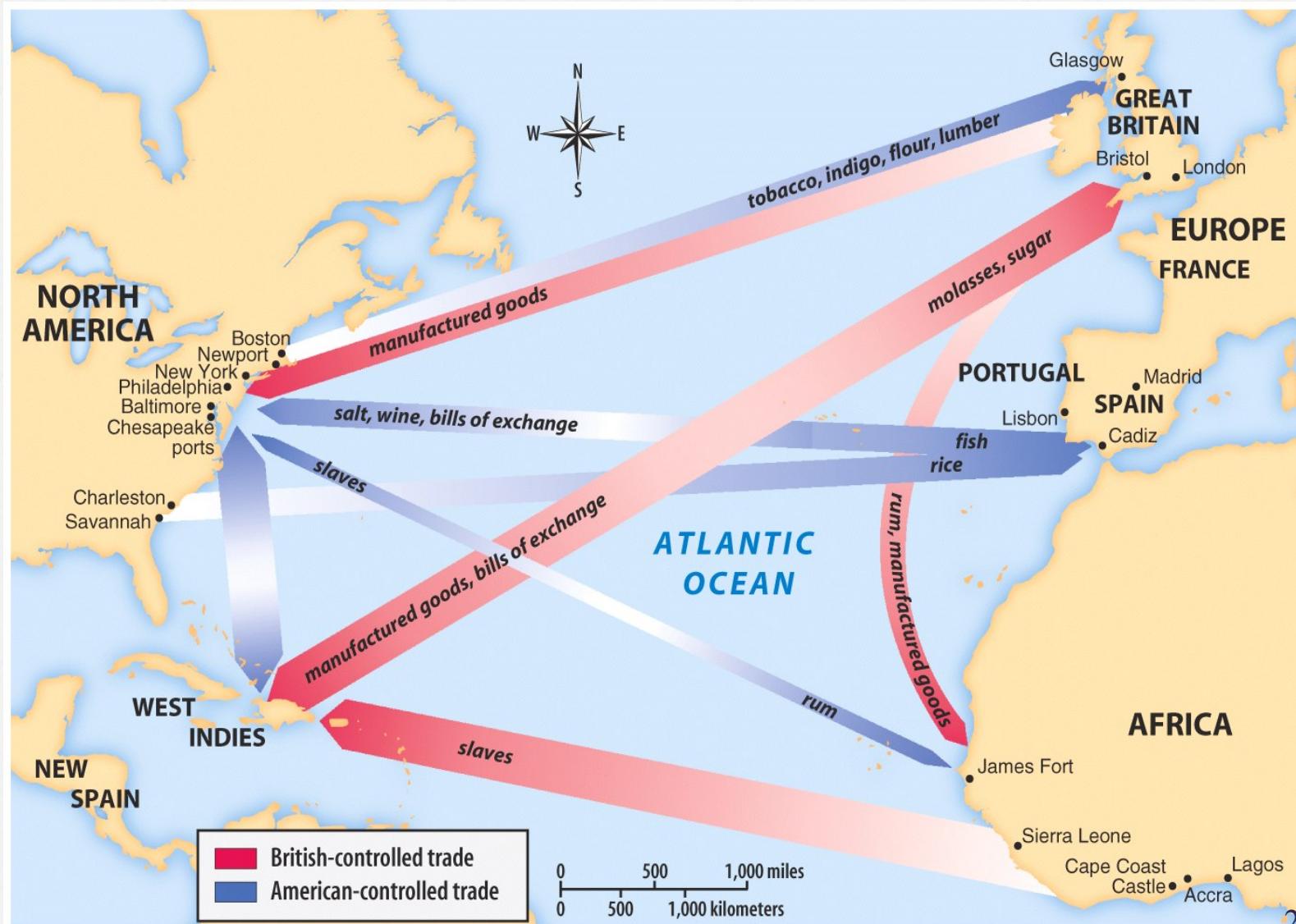
# The Outward Passage...

- Route from Europe to Western Africa.
- Primarily used to ship Europe's finished or manufactured goods to Africa's slave coast (Western Africa) in order to trade for more captured Black slaves.
- Examples – Hardware, Furniture, or Guns.



# Types of Auctions in the Americas...

- **Public** – African “Black” slaves sold to the highest bidder in a well-publicized auction with a qualified and public auctioneer.
- **Private** – African “Black” slaves sold to the highest bidder without the public’s knowledge (often sold by their master or owner himself/herself).
- **Scramble** – African “Black” slaves sold to the highest bidder while on the docks or onboard the slave ship.



# Abolishing Slavery...

- In the 1700s, a selected few Europeans banded together in an effort to promote civil rights and oppose slavery.
- The Quakers (religious group) were strong supporters of abolition (movement to end slavery) along with many freed slaves such as Frederick Douglass.
- By 1807, England abolished and outlawed the slave trade (English Empire by 1833).

# Abolishing Slavery...

- Slavery in the United States of America was not abolished until 1865 under the Lincoln Administration via the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Africa was greatly impacted by the slave trade, which was due to neighboring tribes such as the Ashanti who captured slaves to be sold for profit.

# African Diaspora...

- **Diaspora** – The scattering of people, which caused those taken captive great discomfort.
- Survivors of the African diaspora spread their culture (ideas, customs, and religious beliefs).
- England in 1787 set up a colony for freed African slaves in Western Africa, which was called Sierra Leone.
- Freed Africans from the United States of America formed the new African nation of Liberia, which became independent in 1847.

# Any Questions...

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*"That nice gentleman wants us to be part of the  
exciting new market of black cruises to America!"*